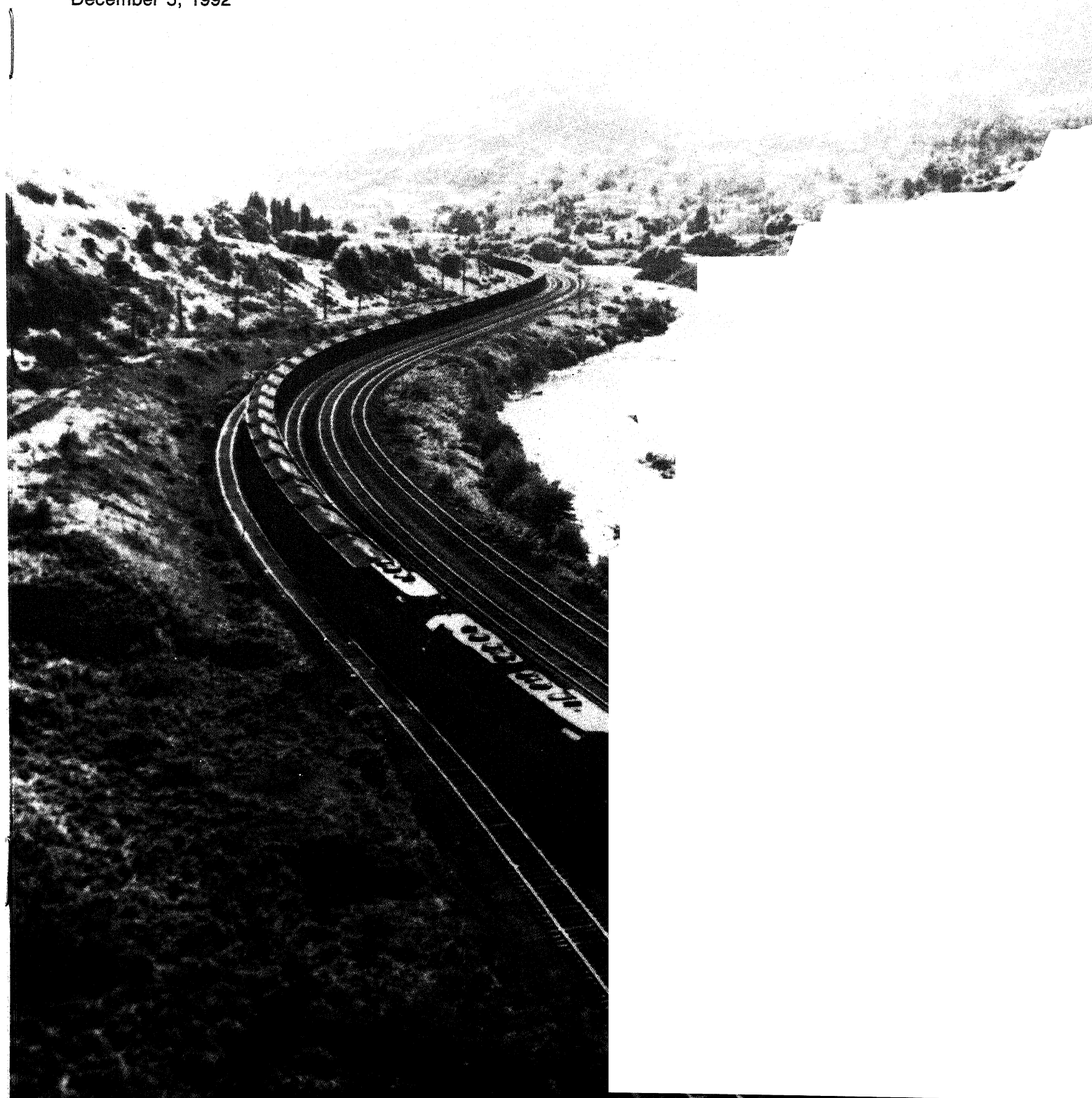


Weekly Coal Production

Production for Week Ended:
December 5, 1992



Electronic Publishing System (EPUB) User Instructions

EPUB is an electronic publishing system maintained by the Energy Information Administration of the U.S. Department of Energy. EPUB allows the general public to electronically access selected energy data from many of EIA's statistical reports. The system is a menu-driven, bulletin board type system with extensive online help capabilities that can be accessed free of charge 24 hours a day by using a terminal or PC with an asynchronous modem. (EPUB will be taken down briefly at midnight for backup.)

CONFIGURING YOUR PC SOFTWARE

PC users must provide the following information to their communications software in order to successfully access the EPUB system. Consult your communications software documentation for information on how to correctly configure your software.

Communications Parameters:

BAUD RATE: 300 - 2400 bps

DATA BITS: 8

STOP BITS: 1

PARITY: NONE

DUPLEX: FULL

TERMINAL TYPE: *example:* ANSI, ANSI-BBS, VT100, etc.

ACCESS PHONE NUMBER

Once your communications software and/or hardware has been configured, you can access EPUB by dialing (202)586-2557.

USING EPUB

When a connection to the system has been made, some users may find that the menu-driven instructions and the online help capabilities will provide enough information to effectively use EPUB. If needed, more extensive information may be found in the *EPUB Users Guide*, which is available online from the EPUB system or from:

National Energy Information Center, EI-231

Energy Information Administration

Forrestal Building, Room 1F-048

Washington, DC 20585

(202) 586-8800

Telecommunications device for the hearing-impaired only: (202) 586-1181

Hours 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. eastern time, Monday through Friday.

EPUB ASSISTANCE:

For communications or technical assistance, call (202) 586-8959, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. eastern time, Monday through Friday.

For questions about the content of EPUB reports and data, call (202) 586-8800, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. eastern time, Monday through Friday.

For statistical information, as well as data from selected EIA publications:

1. the 2nd week of the month.

approximately the 25th of the month.

Report updated on Wednesdays at 5:00 p.m.

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ntacts

on under the direction of Mary K. Paull, Team Leader,
Coal and Uranium Data Systems Branch. Questions on
al Energy Information Center (NEIC) at 202/586-8800.

Released for Printing December 11, 1992.

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Summary

U.S. coal production in the week ended December 5, 1992, as estimated by the Energy Information Administration from railroad car loadings, totaled 19 million short tons. This was 22 percent more than in the previous week, which included the Thanksgiving Day holiday, and about the same as in the comparable week in 1991.

Production east of the Mississippi River totaled 11 million short tons, and production west of the Mississippi River totaled 8 million short tons.

Coal production in November 1992 totaled 79 million short tons, 7 percent less than in the previous month, and 4 percent lower than in November 1991.

Figure 1. Coal Production

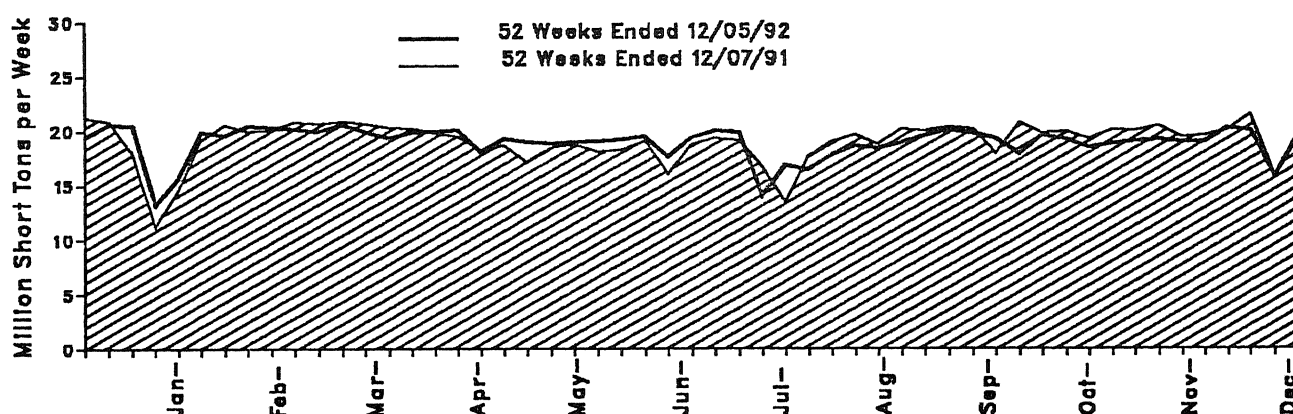


Table 1. Weekly U.S. Coal Production Overview

Production and Carloadings	Week Ended			52 Weeks Ended		
	12/05/92	11/28/92	12/07/91	12/05/92	12/07/91	Percent Change
Production (Thousand Short Tons)						
Bituminous Coal ¹ and Lignite	19,165	15,704	19,386	982,528	985,050	-0.3
Pennsylvania Anthracite	34	27	68	2,776	3,376	-17.8
U.S. Total	19,198	15,731	19,454	985,304	988,426	-3
Railroad Cars Loaded	125,152	102,270	127,436	6,327,650	6,465,811	-2.1

¹ Includes subbituminous coal.

Notes: 1992 data are preliminary. Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: Association of American Railroads, Transportation Division, Weekly Statement CS-54A; Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report"; Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency coal production reports.

Table 2. Weekly U.S. Coal Production by Region and State
(Thousand Short Tons)

Region and State	Week Ended		
	12/05/92	11/28/92	12/07/91
Bituminous Coal¹ and Lignite			
East of the Mississippi	11,107	8,291	11,189
Alabama	610	452	520
Illinois	1,104	901	1,116
Indiana	458	365	626
Kentucky	3,199	2,301	3,156
Kentucky, Eastern	2,260	1,554	2,319
Kentucky, Western	939	747	837
Maryland	72	47	80
Ohio	444	356	516
Pennsylvania Bituminous	919	780	1,037
Tennessee	92	71	62
Virginia	848	654	765
West Virginia	3,359	2,364	3,309
West of the Mississippi	8,058	7,414	8,197
Alaska	31	25	36
Arizona	207	170	268
Arkansas	1	1	1
Colorado	362	273	343
Iowa	7	5	6
Kansas	10	6	6
Louisiana	77	47	71
Missouri	43	35	47
Montana	744	730	804
New Mexico	513	495	407
North Dakota	563	553	612
Oklahoma	56	46	50
Texas	1,077	884	1,006
Utah	447	303	453
Washington	80	65	109
Wyoming	3,841	3,774	3,978
Bituminous Coal¹ and Lignite Total	19,165	15,704	19,386
Pennsylvania Anthracite	34	27	68
U.S. Total	19,198	15,731	19,454

¹ Includes subbituminous coal.

Notes: 1992 data are preliminary. Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: Association of American Railroads, Transportation Division, Weekly Statement CS-54A; Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report"; Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency coal production reports.

Table 3. U.S. Coal Production by Region and State, November 1992
(Thousand Short Tons)

Region and State	November 1992	October 1992	November 1991	Year to Date		
				1992	1991	Percent Change
Bituminous Coal ¹ and Lignite						
East of the Mississippi	45,984	49,955	48,512	538,698	543,112	-0.8
Alabama	2,506	2,618	2,242	25,615	25,195	1.7
Illinois	4,582	4,791	4,918	54,224	55,222	-1.8
Indiana	2,069	2,070	2,549	28,094	29,032	-3.2
Kentucky	12,485	13,479	13,301	145,009	146,578	-1.1
Kentucky, Eastern	8,891	9,820	9,655	105,493	107,901	-2.2
Kentucky, Western	3,594	3,659	3,646	39,516	38,677	2.2
Maryland	275	304	330	3,309	3,455	-4.2
Ohio	2,147	2,239	2,356	26,206	28,555	-8.2
Pennsylvania Bituminous	4,572	5,176	5,200	57,896	58,101	-.4
Tennessee	384	425	264	3,353	4,034	-16.9
Virginia	3,545	3,924	3,235	40,965	38,814	5.5
West Virginia	13,418	14,930	14,118	154,027	154,128	-.1
West of the Mississippi	32,458	34,331	33,357	368,053	369,905	-.5
Alaska	127	135	150	1,372	1,291	6.2
Arizona	847	917	1,131	10,996	12,105	-9.2
Arkansas	4	4	3	43	49	-12.8
California	0	0	15	30	57	-46.1
Colorado	1,391	1,840	1,550	16,874	16,512	2.2
Iowa	27	29	26	288	318	-9.3
Kansas	37	40	23	359	390	-7.9
Louisiana	275	277	315	2,920	2,895	.9
Missouri	176	189	198	2,355	2,114	11.4
Montana	3,033	3,020	3,226	33,388	34,782	-4.0
New Mexico	2,257	2,399	1,948	22,813	19,760	15.5
North Dakota	2,295	2,286	2,453	27,362	26,903	1.7
Oklahoma	231	92	162	1,901	1,645	15.6
Texas	4,415	4,769	4,253	50,065	49,723	.7
Utah	1,659	2,059	1,909	20,117	20,142	-.1
Washington	327	353	459	4,442	4,696	-5.4
Wyoming	15,357	15,921	15,536	172,728	176,524	-2.2
Bituminous Coal ¹ and Lignite Total	78,442	84,286	81,870	906,751	913,018	-.7
Pennsylvania Anthracite	178	178	324	2,559	3,187	-19.7
U.S. Total	78,620	84,465	82,194	909,311	916,205	-.8

¹ Includes subbituminous coal.

Notes: 1992 data are preliminary. Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: Association of American Railroads, Transportation Division, Weekly Statement CS-54A; Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report"; Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency coal production reports.

Methodology

Weekly Data

Estimates of national weekly coal production are based on weekly carload data collected by the Association of American Railroads (AAR) from its members (Class I Railroads) and certain other railroads. EIA calculates the average number of tons per carload for each railroad's coal car fleet from information obtained from the most recent Quarterly Freight Commodity Statistics filed by Class I Railroads with the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) and from data made available by individual railroads. The average number of tons per carload is then multiplied by the number of cars loaded to obtain an estimate of weekly production shipped by AAR railroads.

Next, the weekly coal production estimate for a specific week is obtained by dividing the AAR rail tonnage for the week by a factor representing the proportion of quarterly AAR rail shipments to total quarterly coal production. Because this is done on a weekly basis, and prior to completion of current quarterly statistics, the factor is derived using ICC data on tons per carload and total carloadings and from EIA data on total production for the same quarter of the previous year. Figures for the same quarter of the year are used in order to reflect seasonal variation. In some cases, the ratio of rail tonnage to total production is adjusted to take additional, more current information into consideration, such as rail or coal strikes.

Once the U.S. weekly coal production estimate is determined, this total is split into two subtotals - the portion representing States, with little or no rail coal shipments, and the portion representing the remaining States, where a significant percentage of production is shipped by rail. The States with little or no railroad coal shipments are Alaska, Arizona, California, Georgia (when producing), Iowa, Louisiana, Missouri, Texas, and Washington. With the exception of California and Louisiana, the weekly production data for each "nonrail" State are developed by multiplying the estimate of U.S. weekly coal production by the ratio of projected production, for each State to U.S. total projected production, for the current quarter. The methodology used to project State coal production is given in the EIA publication *Model Documentation of the Short-Term Coal Analysis System* (DOE/EIA-0394). The EIA contacts the two producers in Louisiana and

the sole producer in California to develop weekly coal production estimates for those States.

Estimates for the remaining States are in aggregate equal to the U.S. weekly coal production minus the estimated production from the nonrail States. Estimates for "rail States" are based on the AAR carload data compiled by State of origin, including separate estimates for the anthracite and bituminous coal regions in Pennsylvania, eastern and western Kentucky and northern and southern West Virginia.

Each railroad is contacted at least annually for information concerning the distribution (by state of origin) of its railroad carloadings of coal. These distribution percentages are multiplied by the railroad's weekly loadings and ICC derived tonnage per carload figures to derive the weekly tonnages loaded by State and by railroad. The tonnages loaded by the various railroads are then summed by each State to estimate total production shipped by AAR rail for that State. These tonnages are divided by the most recent ratio of annual AAR rail tonnage to total annual production for each State. The resulting weekly coal production estimates for the rail States are then adjusted to ensure that each State's production figure contributes proportionately to the weekly coal production estimate previously derived in aggregate for the rail States.

Monthly Data

Preliminary estimates of monthly coal production by State are obtained by summing weekly coal production estimates published in the *Weekly Coal Production* report. If a week extends into a new month, the production is allocated by day, and the days are added to the month in which they occur. For weeks without holidays, the allocation is Monday through Friday, 18.4 percent each day; Saturday, 8 percent; and Sunday, 0 percent. For weeks with a holiday occurring on a day other than Sunday, the allocation is Sunday and the holiday, 0 percent; and any other day, 20 percent.

Preliminary weekly and monthly production estimates are revised quarterly when quarterly production data, become available. Preliminary weekly and monthly estimates are proportionately adjusted to conform to the quarterly production figure.

Quarterly Data

Estimates of quarterly coal production are based on data collected quarterly on Form EIA-6, with certain adjustments. The national estimate of quarterly coal production is set equal to the quarterly U.S. coal production total as reported on the Form EIA-6. Based on 1988 through 1991 data, the coal production estimation error for a quarter at the national level (i.e., the difference between the sum of the weekly estimates for a quarter and the quarterly EIA-6 preliminary data) ranges from 1 percent to 4 percent for 1988, 1 percent to 2 percent for 1989, 0.3 percent to 3 percent for 1990, and 0.2 percent to 2 percent for 1991.

The quarterly production data, although published throughout the year, are considered preliminary until EIA annual production data are finalized in September of the following year. At that time quarterly production data are revised (proportionately adjusted) to conform to the final annual production figures.

Finalizing Annual Production

Preliminary total annual U.S. coal production, as reported in the *Weekly Coal Production* report in the first week in January of the following year, is the sum

of revised monthly/quarterly estimates of production for the first 9 months (first three quarters) and a preliminary estimate of fourth quarter production derived from weekly estimates.

When production data for the fourth quarter of the year become available from Form EIA-6 in March of the following year, the preliminary fourth-quarter U.S. total production figure and corresponding State-level figures may or may not be revised, depending on the size of the difference between the estimates and fourth-quarter data. As a general practice, EIA does not revise the initial annual production estimates (determined initially in January of the following year). Weekly, monthly, and quarterly State and national production data are adjusted to conform to finalized annual production figures derived from Form EIA-7A in September of the following year.

Based on 1988 through 1991 data, the revision error for a quarter at the national level (i.e., the difference between the EIA-6 preliminary data and the EIA-7A final data) ranges from 0.02 percent to 0.08 percent for 1988, 0.09 percent to 0.14 percent for 1989, 0.01 percent to 0.05 percent for 1990, and 0.18 percent to 0.20 percent for 1991. Usually the EIA-7A coal production data are higher than the EIA-6 coal production data due to differences in the threshold reporting requirements.